**Learning Outcomes for Module 5 Learning**

Upon completion of this module students will be able to do the following:

1. Define *learning,* and identify three forms of learning.

2. Define *classical conditioning* and *behaviorism,* and describe the basic components of classical conditioning.

3. Summarize the processes and adaptive value of acquisition, extinction, spontaneous recovery, generalization, and discrimination.

4. Discuss the importance of cognitive processes and biological predispositions in classical conditioning.

5. Summarize Pavlov’s contribution to our understanding of learning and to improvements in human health and well­being.

6. Identify the two major characteristics that distinguish classical conditioning from operant conditioning.

7. Describe the process of operant conditioning, including the shaping procedure.

8. Identify the different types of reinforcers, and describe the major schedules of partial reinforcement.

9. Discuss how punishment and negative reinforcement differ, and list some drawbacks of punishment as a behavior­control technique.

10. Explain the importance of cognitive processes and biological predispositions in operant conditioning.

11. Describe the controversy over Skinner’s views of human behavior, and identify some ways to apply operant con­ditioning principles at school, at work, and at home.

12. Identify the major similarities and differences between classical and operant conditioning.

13. Describe the process of observational learning, and discuss Bandura’s findings on what determines whether we will imitate a model.

14. Discuss the impact of prosocial modeling and the relationship between watching violent TV and antisocial behavior.